

FRANCE.

Battles Near Arthenay and Amiens Yesterday.

Reported Successes of the French.

FORMAL SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE.

The Prussians Beaten Near Mezieres.

The Provision Supply in Paris Failing.

Concentration of German Forces Near the City.

BELIEF IN BERLIN THAT THE END IS NEAR.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Prussians Near Vendôme—A Battle Near Arthenay—Result Unknown—Skirmishes—Strength of the Germans—Resignation of Bourbaki.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Prussians are reported to be near Vendôme.

BATTLE NEAR ARTHENAY.

Heavy cannonading was heard at Arthenay all day yesterday in the direction of Arthenay, where an important engagement has doubtless occurred. It is reported that the engagement was favorable to the French, but nothing official has been received.

SKIRMISHES WITH DE PALADIN'S ARMY.

The Duke of Mecklenburg is urging an immediate advance on the French Army of the Loire. Skirmishes have already occurred between the outposts of the armies at Neuville and Mézières, in the Department of Loiret.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN IN THE VALLEY OF THE LOIRE.

The London Times this morning says that there are 200,000 Germans in the valley of the Loire.

RESIGNATION OF BOURBAKI.

General Bourbaki has written a note to the government officials declining the command of the Eighteenth corps.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Fitted Battle Near Amiens—German Operations Previous—Fighting in Villiers—French Success Near Mezieres—Prussian Dragoons Flee—Formal Surrender of Thionville.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Echo du Nord this evening believes a pitched battle is going on to-day near Amiens.

OPERATIONS PREVIOUS.

Several Prussian divisions passed Soissons, going towards Amiens, early in the week, and others were to follow. It is reported that General Manteuffel, leaving Amiens on the right, will march on Rons. General Manteuffel's headquarters are still at Compiègne.

THE GARDES MOBILES FROM AMIENS HAVE BEEN RECALLED.

The Gardes Mobiles from Amiens have been recalled near Le Quesnel by the Prussians. The fight of the French was very disorderly.

FIGHTING IN VILLIERS.

A despatch from Lille, dated to-day, says there has been fighting all day at Villiers Bréteux. Details of the battle have not yet come to hand. Neither the troops engaged nor the results are known here.

GERMAN DEFEAT NEAR MEZIERES.

The Etette belge has a letter, dated Neuville, November 24, reporting an engagement on Wednesday near Mézières, in which the Germans were defeated and suffered heavy loss.

PRUSSIAN DRAGOONS FLEE.

A party of Prussian dragoons on Wednesday entered St. Quentin for the purpose of stopping the railroad train, but their attempt was defeated by the French.

FORMAL SURRENDER OF THIONVILLE.

The formal surrender of Thionville occurred this morning. The town had been burning since Tuesday last. The cellars of Thionville were inundated, and on yesterday the commandant of that place asked permission to remove the women and children, for whom there is no place of refuge in the town. The Prussian commandant refused to grant the request.

[NOTE.—Thionville is seventeen miles north of Metz, in the department of Moselle, near the Luxembourg border. It belonged to the French system of second class fortifications. It was the last stronghold of the French in Lorraine.]

PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Desertions from the Regulars in Paris.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, 1870.

A correspondent telegraphs that hundreds of the regular troops who form a part of the garrison of Paris are daily offering to surrender, and allege that they are starving. Except the sick they are all turned back.

LATER FROM THE CAPITAL—SUPPLIES FAILING.

The Forts Silent—Arrival of Wilfred Flonville from the City—Concentration of German Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

By balloon a complete file of Paris journals to the 24th has been received. Le Temps gives some details concerning the quantity of provisions in the city.

HOW LONG THE SUPPLIES WILL LAST.

A few days more and beef and mutton will be exhausted. There is very little salt meat, but there is dried fish sufficient for twelve days. There is a five months' supply of chocolate, but rice is less abundant, and oil is becoming scarce. The sugar, coffee and wine will last a long time yet. There is enough material for bread on hand to carry the supply into January without any diminution in either quantity or quality, and the horseflesh will last for two months longer. The situation, on the whole, is pronounced good.

THE FORTS SILENT.

A despatch from Versailles via Berlin, received to-day, says the forts about Paris have been entirely silent for the past three days.

The weather continues bad for military operations.

ARRIVAL OF WILFRED FLONVILLE FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Brussels despatch of the 25th says the balloon Mont Paris descended yesterday at Louvain, Belgium, at three o'clock, bringing not Ulrich Flonville, as the Independence belge says, but Wilfred Flonville, late scientific chronicler of La Liberté of Paris, with four passengers from that city, two of whom left immediately for Lille and Tours with despatches from the Paris officials.

Wilfred Flonville had a conference yesterday with the authorities of Louvain and informed them that during the siege Paris has been measurably benefited by the ambulance corps sent from Louvain.

CONCENTRATION OF GERMAN FORCES.

The movements looking to the concentration of the German armies continue in the north of France. Large bodies of Prussians are marching south to take positions around Paris and near Orleans. Since the last despatches were forwarded the Germans who have been operating around Roeroy, Rumigny and Mezieres have suddenly departed, going in the same direction.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The End Near—More War Material for France—Demand on the German Parliament for More Money—General News.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Berlin Anzeiger to-day says unless signs fall the end of the war is near at hand.

MORE WAR MATERIAL FOR FRANCE.

The American steamship Ontario left Cowes this morning for Havre, conveyed by two French frigates. Her cargo consists of 18,000,000 cartridges, 90,000 breech-loading muskets, a large number of cartridges and pistols and fifty-five cannons. These munitions are intended for the equipment of the Army of the Loire, whose movements, it is said, have been delayed by their non-arrival.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

A despatch from Berlin dated the 25th says that the Federal Parliament is asked to vote a supply of 100,000,000 thalers for the prosecution of the war to the end.

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED.

A German ship, said to be the Lord Brougham, has been captured off Deal by a French frigate.

WAR NOTES.

The German steamer Deutschland is still at anchor in Great Grimsby harbor.

The Prussian intrenched camp at Laon is nearly completed.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The European mail of the 12th of November supplies the following general news items from the Old World battle fields.

The German wagons attached to the Prussian army are in a position to the King of Prussia, praying for dismissal. They urge that "they have been employed ten weeks with their vehicles 400 miles from home, that both themselves and their horses are exhausted, and that their military duties are very urgent." Having failed in their representations to the military authorities, they ventured upon appeal to the King personally, leaving their position in the hands of his Majesty.

General Michel, who is appointed to the command of the French forces in the East, in the room of General Canrobert, is one of the superior officers who refused to capitulate at Sedan. He broke through the Prussian lines at the head of 2,000 horsemen and succeeded in cutting his way out.

Generals Ladmirault and Dejean, taken prisoners at Metz, are held at Aix-la-Chapelle. On their arrival at Metz, they were taken to the castle, which was captured and succeeded in cutting his way out.

A man who gave his name as Count Bismarck was lodged in the brigadier at Cork, Ireland. The charge preferred against him was the asking of the loan of a million of money at the Provincial Bank. He offered the governor of the brigadier another million if he would only discharge him. He was made crazy by the war.

In summing up the Prussian military situation as it existed on the 12th of November, the continental press says that it is not the will of the generals that postpones the attack upon Paris. Every consideration of humanity prompts to save from the horrors of a bombardment, but it is the winter grows severe, and sickness increases in the German camp, it is very questionable whether the consideration due to the welfare of their own men will not overcome the compassion the German generals may feel for the population of Paris.

Several superior officials of the former administration of Versailles have been arrested for carrying on secret communications with Paris, and for violating the regulations laid down by the German authorities.

The North German Gazette of Berlin, referring to the French man-of-war Desaix having sunk the North German bark Charlotte, without observation of the rules laid down by the international law, which forbids that proceedings should be taken before prize courts, says that "the French fleet has entered upon a course of proceedings in direct contradiction with what has hitherto been regarded as the usages of civilized nations."

An extract from a Jersey (Island of) letter reads as follows: "The French man-of-war Desaix having sunk the North German bark Charlotte, without observation of the rules laid down by the international law, which forbids that proceedings should be taken before prize courts, says that 'the French fleet has entered upon a course of proceedings in direct contradiction with what has hitherto been regarded as the usages of civilized nations.'"

ADVANCE IN RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

A Great Western Combination on the Truck Lines.

During the past week a large number of superintendents, presidents, secretaries and other officials of trunk and connecting railroad lines have been in private council at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The leading parties in these meetings have been the superintendents of the Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Toledo and Western, Chicago and North Western, and other roads, and the result of their deliberations is just made public, effecting a very decided movement in the stock market yesterday.

A large advance on Western bound freights has been agreed upon, to take effect Monday, November 28, 1870, as follows:

First Class. Second Class. Third Class. Fourth Class.

Columbus. \$1.27 \$1.03 \$1.81 \$1.51.

Chicago. 1.48 1.24 2.02 1.72.

Louisville. 1.75 1.43 2.19 1.89.

St. Louis. 2.00 1.60 2.30 2.00.

The advance is from seventy to fifty per cent on the respective four classes, and the fifth, or special class, is abolished.

Freightmen have already advanced thus—Cincinnati, from \$17 to \$20; Chicago, \$18 to \$22; Louisville, from \$21 to \$24; St. Louis, from \$23 to \$26; and other points proportionately.

SUSPENSION OF BANKERS IN PARIS.

OFFICE OF JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

A cable despatch published in your issue of this morning stated on the authority of a correspondent that certain bankers in Paris having American connections had suspended payment since the siege, and that Munroe & Co. have paid every draft upon them presented in Paris, and have also paid and are paying every acceptance and obligation of every kind and maturity presented in Paris or at their London office, 34 Clement's Lane, E. C. By allowing this correction to appear in your columns you will oblige JOHN MUNROE & CO.

NOT A CHRISTIAN, BY ANY MEANS.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Please do the Young Men's Christian Association of this city the favor of contradicting a statement published in your paper of November 23 in reference to O. D. Brown, the avowed atheist in this city, as being a member of our association. He has never had any connection whatever with it; but, like all others of his class, has woefully falsified things and painted himself out of the unsuspecting. The published statement does great injustice and places us in a position for which the association is not in the least responsible. By doing us the favor asked you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully, E. T. CONE.

FOR YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

AMUSEMENTS.

NILSON—HER DEBUT IN ORATORIO.—The great and unqualified success of Mlle. Nilsson last night at Steinway Hall in "The Messiah" satisfied any doubting Thomas (if such there could be) of the justness of her claim to be called one of the first artists in the world. When her beautiful, pure voice was first heard in the simple announcement of the coming of the promised Redeemer, "There were shepherds," there was an angelic expression in the clear, crystal-like tones, in "Rejoice greatly," "How beautiful are the feet of the Lord," and the immortal "I know that my Redeemer liveth," she sang with a fervor, religious sentiment and genuine feeling such as we have never heard before in this hall, even when Parepa-Rose undertook the same task. We can unhesitatingly say that we have a much higher opinion of Nilsson's abilities after hearing her in oratorio than we had from her concert performances. Not a note of the inspired music was lost, and in no particular did she fail to invest it with all the fervor and expression it demands. "The Messiah" has been a great success, and the discomfort to us who have been obliged for years past to listen to it at Steinway Hall, given by the Harmonic Society, under the leadership of Mr. H. H. Harmon, cannot call to mind a single acceptable performance by this society. Therefore it is with unalloyed pleasure we listened last night to a truly admirable performance of the same work, given by the Harmonic Society, under the leadership of Mr. H. H. Harmon. The most shining of expression from pianissimo to fortissimo, a thing unheard of before in oratorio choruses here, and the most perfect and unalloyed through the most intricate passages marked the performance. The tempo, which, with the Harmonic, was funeral and dreary, was given by Nilsson with such attention to the spirit of the music that every line of beauty in those incomparable tones poured out with a distinctness and life-like melody. Miss Carey's exquisite contralto voice was heard to even greater advantage than in her concert seasons. Her first air, "O Thou that tearest glad tidings," did not receive the warmth of feeling and fervor it demanded, but she made ample amends in "He was despised." Mr. Whitney fully sustained the reputation of being the best oratorio basso in America, and Miss Beebe and Mr. Simpson contributed not a little to the general excellence of the performance.

The last matinee concert of Nilsson will take place at Steinway Hall to-day. She will be assisted by Miss Cary, Brignoli, Vieltamps and Verger.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP ONTARIO LEFT COWES THIS MORNING FOR HAVRE, CONVEYED BY TWO FRENCH FRIGATES. HER CARGO CONSISTS OF 18,000,000 CARTRIDGES, 90,000 BREECH-LOADING MUSKETS, A LARGE NUMBER OF CARTRIDGES AND PISTOLS AND FIFTY-FIVE CANNONS. THESE MUNITIONS ARE INTENDED FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE, WHOSE MOVEMENTS, IT IS SAID, HAVE BEEN DELAYED BY THEIR NON-ARRIVAL.

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FOR YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortchakoff's Note Debated in the British Cabinet.

Ministerial Alarm, an Audience with the Queen, and a Change of Ministry Imminent.

JOHN BRIGHT SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED.

The London 'Change Panicky and Commerce Excited.

Russia Firm and Decided in Her First Position.

Peace Sentiment in Berlin and Vienna.

RUSSIA FIRM AND DECIDED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Czar Resolved on a Steady Line of Progress—The Sultan Daily Nailed.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

I have good authority for stating that Russia intends to pursue her purpose steadily, and that the Czar will serve a formal notice on the Sultan and the Turkish Cabinet, announcing this fact, simultaneously with the delivery of the Russian reply to Earl Granville's note.

The London Times, in an editorial article this morning, intimates that Russia will be firm, without closing the door to negotiation—an attitude England will imitate.

RUSSO-GERMAN SENTIMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Official Hint to the St. Petersburg Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25, 1870.

The press of this city has been officially warned against supporting France or unfavorably criticizing Germany, the interest of Russia being now identified with the latter.

THE BRITISH CABINET IN COUNCIL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Ministerial Discussion of the Eastern Question—Division of Opinion—The Czar Firm in His Position—Premier Gladstone May Reconstruct the Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Cabinet met in session in the afternoon to-day.

The Ministers remain in council as I forward my despatch to the HERALD.

It is reported that very grave discussions exist amongst the ministers on the subject of the present crisis in European affairs. Earl Granville, supported by the majority of his colleagues, declares that England's position shall be firm and decided in resisting to extremes any arbitrary violation or attempted violation of the Treaty of Paris by Russia. At the same time the British Ministry leaves a door open for negotiations with a view to a readjustment and the preservation of peace.

Prince Gortchakoff's Note Read—Ministerial Discussion and an Adjournment.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Evening.

The Cabinet assembled at half-past two o'clock. Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone were absent.

At three o'clock Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, arrived with the note of Prince Gortchakoff. This note was read, and then ensued a hot and even angry discussion, but no decision was arrived at.

The Cabinet at seven o'clock in the evening adjourned to meet again to-morrow.

EARL GRANVILLE IN AUDIENCE WITH THE QUEEN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Crisis at the Point of Culmination—A Resignation Imminent.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1870.

The Cabinet crisis culminated to-day.

This morning Earl Granville left London and went to Windsor Castle, where the Queen had arrived the previous day. The object of his visit was to inform her Majesty of the impossibility of carrying on the government with a Cabinet so irreconcilably divided as to the policy to be pursued toward Russia.

A tender of his resignation on this issue will up to the Ministry. A dissolution of the Cabinet can scarcely be prevented.

A reconstruction of the Gladstone Ministry is deemed inevitable.

JOHN BRIGHT SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED.

It is rumored that John Bright has resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade.

DELIBERATION AND DIVISION.

Earl Granville went to Windsor at eleven o'clock in the morning and conferred